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Ensmess Notices.

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most important inventions of the present age and mark and durability in use.

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New York Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 21.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. FOREIGN. -Advices from Cairo state that Berber is

In danger of being captured by the rebels, _____ The French Ministry of Commerce is preparing a system of quarantine against cholera. Aguer band is reported to have been surrounded. The Duchess of Edinburgh has been delivered of a daughter. - The wife of the Inspector of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was crushed to death by her horse.

Domestic.-By the fall of snew-sheds on the Central Pacific Railroad near Summit, Cal., six Chinese laborers were killed and others badly hurt. A bill has been filed praying that the lease of the Eastern to the Maine Central Railroad be enjoined. The use of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Worcester, Mass., was yesterday refused for the funeral of a late member of the church, unless the burial services of the Odd Fellows were omitted. William H. Stirrup, a Poughkeepsie liquor-seller, struck H. Kane, a youth, with a billet of wood and killed him. - The rivers in eastern Maine continue to rise. ___ In East Bridgeport, Conn., a man was stabbed by his washerwoman. = The sexton of a church in New-Lexington, Ohio, committed suicide in the belfry.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Henry George airfived from England yesterday and spoke of the results of his visit to a TRIBUNE reporter. = Edward O. Jenkins died. The delightful weather attracted great multitudes to Central Park, Bridge and Harlem River, Mr. Beecher preached on the Manifold Christ. Felix Adler told of the obstacles to ethical culture. ___ Mme. Scalchi's husband explained why the contralto would not sing at Mr. Abbey's benefit. - Over 5,000 immigrants were landed at Castle Garden. —— Two men were killed by being run over by a Long Island City train.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate colder, partly cloudy weather, with chances of rain. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 63°; lowest, 49°; average, 56°.

The engineers of the New-York State Survey have been subjected to considerable sharp criti cism in certain quarters of late, on the ground that they have wasted their time and the taxpayers' money. It will be seen by the statements in a communication to THE TRIBENT this morning that this faultfinding is uncalled for. The work of the Survey during the last seven years has just been examined by the officers of the United States Survey, who declare that it is of great value, and that it has been carefully, economically and skilfully done.

The defeat of the Morrison bill is a foregone conclusion; and now the chief anxiety of the tariff tinkers in the House seems to be to arrange the debate on it so that it shall do the Democratic party as little harm as possible. The Ways and Means Committee will hold a meeting to-day especially to consider this point. Speaker Carlisle himself, it is said, will sum up for the defence in place of Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, as was originally intended. This will not be a pleasant task for the Kentucky statesman; but it will not be half so difficult for him to do it gracefully as it would be for Mr. Hurd, in view of the broken promises made to the Ohio wool-growers by the Democratic party last fall.

Some members of the so-called Independent Labor party are protesting against the use of a

is a spasm of sense which we should like to see attack these men oftener. The red flag and the delegation. incendiary utterances of the leaders in the workingmen's associations of this city certainly do affect unpleasantly people who love law and order. Nobody objects when workingmen combine to obtain what they regard as their "rights." But they lose immensely and immediately when they foolishly identify themselves with people who want no one except themselves to have any rights-and that is what the red flag always means.

Business men are naturally slow to admit that their trade is not good; but there is no longer any reason to doubt that the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge has had a serious effect upon retail traffic in some of the down-town streets. In Fulton-st, this is most noticeable. It will be seen by an article published elsewhere in this impression that business there has fallen off in the last year about 25 per cent. The eating houses and eigar stores, which heretofore have had a good trade all night, are the first to yield to the inevitable. They now close early, for few hungry or thirsty theatre-goers from Brooklyn pass their doors. The Bridge takes them all, and the former profit of the Fulton-st, dealers is distributed between the restaurants uptown in New-York and out of town-in Brooklyn.

Ex-Governor B. F. Butler evidently considers himself as a very likely dark horse in the race for the Presidential chair. According to common report he has arranged with the managers of the Anti-Monopoly-Workingmen's-Greenback-Labor party to have himself put at the head of their hybrid National ticket with Congressman Regan as Vice-President. It will could not be elected by any possibility; but the hopes by some such move as this to get much support from the Democratic party, and thinks he may win. It will be well under these circumstances for the Democratic leaders to guard the doors and windows of their National Cenvention at Chicago with great care. If they don't they may find themselves captured bodily by Butler just as a Democratic State convention in Massachusetts was once upon a time.

The heavy exports of gold last week were drawn mainly from the Treasury by the redemption of gold certificates. The decrease in certificates outstanding was \$3,653,980, and in gold held \$3,328,386, so that the Treasury really owned about \$300,000 more gold at the end of the week than at the beginning. Its stock of silver increased \$568,572, while the amount of silver certificates outstanding decreased, and the stock of silver owned was therefore increased \$764,572. The amount of legal tenders and legal-tender certificates held by the people decreased \$777,040. Thus the receipts of the Treasury exceeded its disbursements by \$1,867,036 during the week, and the net result was a loss of \$3,328,386 gold, a gain of \$568,572 silver, and a redemption of \$4,626,850 notes and certificates. The reduction of half a cent in rates of exchange on Thursday led some bankers to anticipate a cessation of specie exports, but it must be admitted that the evidences of a discontinuance are not clear as yet.

UTICA.

The attitude of New-York at the Chicago Convention is now substantially ascertained. Of the 72 delegates 66 have been chosen; 24 being for President Arthur and 42 against him. The two district delegates yet to be chosen will probably be for Arthur; but the State Con- in November was conditioned upon Democratic vention is absolutely in the hands of his folly during the earlier months of the Presiopponents, so that, if they choose to exercise dential year, the Democratic Congressmen their full power, he cannot get any of the 4 | would act about as they have acted. It must be delegates-at-large. The atmost strength, theregation of 72 from his own State.

The anti-Arthur victory is complete and victors to use their power in moderation. Their opponents are also Republicans, and we shall need every Republican vote in November. We earnestly hope for a harmonious State Con- Yet, amazing to relate, the Democratic party vention at Utica next Wednesday with no fac- stands halting between conflicting opinions, tious struggle, no wrangling and no effort to ride roughshod over anybody.

Beyond question this convention should finish up all the work there is for such a body to do this year. Besides the delegates-atto Chicago, there are Presidential Electors, two Judges and a State Committee to be chosen. It would be an extraordinary mistake to leave this work undone and put the party to the expense, trouble. turmoil and dangerous delay involved in waiting for another State Convention, next September, to attend to it.

A moment's reflection will show that, at any rate, it is absolutely necessary to choose the State Committee now. The Republican candidates for President and Vice-President are

to be named early in June. Unless our State Committee is ready then, we should be unable to begin any efficient canvass in New-York till after another State Convention. To have the canvass managed, one-half by the old committee and one-half by a new one, would be manifestly foolish ;-to have no canvass till after a second State Convention would be madness. Plainly it is imperative to choose the State Committee for this year now.

What else is there left to warrant another convention? The Presidential Electors are largely designated by the districts aiready, and the four at large can be chosen as easily now as later. Of the two Judges, one is practically determined now, since there is general agreement that the present incumbent should be renominated. There is left, therefore, just one candidate for Judge to be named. Surely we do not want the excitement, worry, bickering and expense of elections all over the State to another State Convention, solely for that purpose. By all means let the Utica Convention do up all its private property in news. This assumption, work, and give us a rest.

THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION.

On another page of this impression we present in detail the result reached in 33 out of the 34 districts of this State in the choice of delegates to property as any other result of human exertion the Chicago National Convention. The figures are believed to be entirely trustworthy, and may safely be submitted to those whom they erty freely, and the consequence is they have may concern without comment. It is impossible to mistake their meaning. They demonstrate prise and expenditure, and to build up valuable that Mr. Blaine is easily the first choice of a properties upon the output of their more honest majority of the Republicans of this pivotal State for the Presidential nomination. The other worthy candidates most talked of for the position have many ardent supporters in all and the other stole, his wares. Congress is now sections of our great Commonwealth, but Mr. asked to prevent this thieving of news, and the Blaine is the favorite of the greatest number.

The great principle of district representation has been vindicated in the conduct of these con- that is really what it amounts to. ventions. They have not been dominated by a machine. The teople and not the bosses have spoken through them. The delegates that have been chosen are, as a rule, bona fide representa-

ever sent to a National Convention a stronger stant expenditure are daily laid before the pub-

FOREIGN QUESTIONS. It is not improbable that the relations of this Nation with other nations may become an important question in the next Presidential election. For a long time circumstances have not warranted any such expression of patriotic feeling. The country has had no foreign policy, because none seemed to be needed. But there is always present in the popular mind a feeling that a definite and positive foreign policy may one day become indispensable to the Nation's

prosperity and honor. The Lasker incident caused some slight expression of this teeling. It was seen that, behind the foelishness of Congress and the petulance with which it was received, there had been a real interruption of friendly feeling, caused by the exclusion of American products at the desire of German producers, and by the treatment of Minister Sargent. What steps Congress may finally take to cause greater respect for treaty obligations by nations that have unwarrantably assailed our commerce we have yet to see.

But much graver questions arise nearer our border. The prostration of industry in Cuba, as the direct effect of unwise government by Spain, has reached a point at which it affects not merely the business interests in this country. The desire for the annexation of Cuba is a perfeetly natural one with those who have or might have large dealings with that island. While this desire is properly restrained by our laws no less than by our National interest, and the faithful enforcement of those laws is required by public opinion, it is obvious that lawless interference in the affairs of Cuba, by instrike most people that this means a great dividuals starting from the thousand ports and waste of effort on General Butler's part, as he keys of our adjacent coasts, cannot be altogether prevented. But if the revolutionary ope-General's intimate friends know that he really rations in Cuba meet with any considerable support from the commercial and business classes, the utmost care and abil ty on the part of our Government will be requisite,

In Mexico the necessity for some definite foreign policy seems also likely to be brought home to us speedily. Many millions of United States capital have now been invested in Mexico, on the faith of contracts between the Mexican Government and citizens of the United States. A large number of our citizens have also engaged in business in that country, relying upon protection. The Mexican Government has already imposed a tax which every railroad company resists as a violation of its compact, and which merchants of all nationalities are resisting. Appeals to the American Minister to protect the rights and property of American citizens appear to have been made already, for dispatches state that he has found it impossible to protect them. At any rate, such appeals cannot long be delayed, but must soon come in the most formal and urgent manner before the Government at Washington. It will not be possible for our Government to refuse its protection to its citizens. Neither will it be possible to make that protection real without a definite foreign policy

THE FOLLY OF IT.

Matthew Arnold defines religion as "morality touched with emotion." If Mr. Arnold were intimately acquainted with the Democratic party of this country he might define it as mefliciency touched with cussedness.

When Congress met in December last the majority of that body was confronted with the grave fact that a Presidential election lay just ahead. It certainly was a fact well calculated to inspire every Democratic member to do his very best. All the same, if a Democratic restoration fore, that he can be sure of is 26, in the deleissue, it has succeeded in alienating some of its conclusive. It will now be wise for the most influential supporters, without gaining a single recruit. The tariff naturally is the great question now before the country. It involves the prosperity of all classes and conditions. practically confessing that it is unable to say what is its own tariff policy. Is it any wonder that the business men of the country decline to trust such a party? Is it any wonder that the merchants and the manufacturers, the farmers and the mechanics, conclude that a political or ganization which has not statesmanship enough to find out and formulate what its convictions are on the tariff is totally unfit to be given the reins of government? Is it any wonder that leading Democratic newspapers already give up the Presidential fight ?

Last fall a shrewd Democratic politician re marked that his party would stand a much better chance of electing its National ticket if it was in the minority instead of the majority in Congress. That man knew what he was talking about. Experience had shown him that when Democracy is afforded a golden opportunity to better its fortunes it proceeds to make shipwreck of it. To-day, as he takes note of the fierce fight of the factions on the tariff and of the general demoralization of the party resulting from it, he doubtless shakes his head solemnly and exclaims, "Just as I expected,"

THE NEWSPAPER COPYRIGHT BILL. For some inscrutable reason the Senate library Committee has reported against the Newspaper Copyright bill, which nevertheless has been placed on the calendar. It is impossible to understand how there can be any serious opposition to this measure, and it can only be concluded that the committee failed to give it due examination. A proposition to protect the original collectors of news for a few hours against the depredations of news thieves might be supposed to stand strongly enough upon its own merits. Opposition to such a law can only rest on the assumption that there can be no however, is absurd on its face. For while it is true that it is open to any one to collect and shape intelligence, that intelligence when so collected and shaped represents labor and capital, and being the product of both is as much and money. The news thieves have hitherto been allowed to appropriate this kind of propbeen enabled to present a false show of enterand enterprising neighbors. The competition engendered is precisely such as would arise between two tradesmen, one of whom paid for, Senate Library Committee reports against putting any obstacle in the way of the thieves, for

The collection of news is a regular and costly business. It involves systematic location of agents, correspondents and reporters; heavy telegraphic and postal outlay; much travel by ted flag at their meetings, on the ground that it tives of the constituencies to which they are | rail and steam and stage, and numberless inci-

prejudices public opinion against them. This severally credited. We doubt if New-York dental expenses. The results of all this conlie in the columns of the journals who foot the bills, and they claim that after they have invested their capital in news it ought to be protected from thieves for at least eight hours : a period not so long as to interfere with the honest country press, but long enough to hinder the news thieves from underselling the collectors and owners of the news by stealing

their property and publishing it simultaneously. To say that news shall not be protected in this way is to discourage honorable journalism and to put a premium apon the opposite kind. If it is not only profitable but legitimate to steal news and if the collectors of news are to be handed over, bound hand and foot, to the thieves, it is evident that American journalism will rapidly deteriorate, rogues will be more and more attracted to the business, and honest men be driven away from it. There is in fact no conceivable reason why Congress should hesitate to enact the Newspaper Copyright bill, and as we have shown, there are many obvious and unanswerable reasons for making it the law of the land. Certainly the press, generally, being honest, will indorse and approve it, and all the opposition will come from those journals whose own relations to the subject constitute the strongest argument for the legislation proposed.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The banks lost heavily again last week, and, as before, close the week with actual reserves considerably below their reported averages. Nominally, the excess of reserve over legal requirements is \$2,566,575, but of the specie exports, amounting to \$5,541,572 during the week, \$2,881,435 was sent on Saturday, affecting the averages only \$480,000, and the rest affected the averages only about \$1,200,000. As the actual outgo of specie was \$3.861,000 more than its effect upon the averages last week could have been, it seems reasonable to assume that the reserve at the end of the week was not above the 25 per cent rule. But loans do not decline rapidly; they were only about \$4,000,000 larger at the maximum a month this year. The banks find no reason for conabundantly at 134 to 2 per cent a year. The some an evidence of prudent refusal to invest in doubtful undertakings or securities. But there is another side. The supply being far beyond the requirements of the country, money accumulates in great amounts at the firencial increase each other. One week ago there was reason to hope that

exports might be quite largely increased. For the week ending April 12, the exports of wheat from Atlantic ports have been 1,272,501 other considerable company, it can dictate bushels; the shipments of the largest previous great, and the average had been less than tory long, either to consumers or to producers. 500,000 bushels weekly. Then the speculators began their work again, and with unusual excitement the price was crowded up from 9934 cents for May wheat, on the 12th, to \$1 0334 on Saturday last. Transactions were enormous, after a fashion that Mr. Gould would doubtless like both here and at Chicago and other markets, to be able to imitate; and some members of Conand in corn and other grain as well as in wheat. gress and others were persuaded that the ownership Whether exports are likely to revive under the circumstances may perhaps be best inferred from the fact that most of the speculative houses advise their customers not to buy on so rapid an advance. The same idea is likely to influence the "rehef of this much-oppressed industry. As the those who deal for export. The agricultural market has now got down to \$1 0% with many millthan was harvested last year by 5 per cent, and | way, the persons who pushed production beyond an average of 95 in condition, against 80 per all reason, in the certainty that they could do what cent in April, 1883. Nor are there any evi- they pleased with parties and legislators, may find dences as yet of decrease in the sewing of reason to reconsider their views. scarcity of wheat, but there is nothing visible now to justify such an expectation.

The stock market has not moved in sympathy at present have very little to do with the immediate or prospective earning power of railroads. A week ago the prospect was good for larger exports and movements of grain, but the stocks of grain-carriers have generally fallen. suspension of nine days each month, but the decline in coal stocks has been considerable. There has been substantial progress toward settlement of controversies between far-western lines, it is stated, and yet Union Pacific took another dive on Saturday, and all the stocks of that class show losses for the week. The Missouri Pacific and Wabash were especially depressed. Of the Union Pacific it is said that the oss in earnings for March will be large, and that the pending settlement with the Burlington and Quincy will leave the road in no better position than it held before the tripartite aliance. But these statements, whether correct or not, are after all only masks to hide the main fact, that the controlling forces in speculation seek or permit lower prices, while the public does not buy.

In the other markets there has been no great hange. Iron is rather stagrant than weak, though \$33 is quoted as the price made in a ale of steel rails in Pennsylvania. Coal, notwith standing the new agreement, is dull; a quotation of \$3 10 free on board at Amboy for bituminous is named as evidence of the prevailing demoralization. There is thought to be reason to fear another great strike among the iron workers, but the small demand for railroad iron causes depression. Though sales last week exceeded 860,000 bales at New-York alone, the price of spot cotton did not materially change, the receipts and exports being less than half those of the corresponding week last year. The Standard Oil Company moved its markets up, and down, and up again. Sugar and coffee were a shade stronger, tea and cheese dull, and butter and naval stores rather lower. Failures decreased in number, and the reports of collections were generally quite favorable. In the dry-goods business, a rather better tone was observed, in part because of the contemplated curtailment of production by the cotton mills. But the floods in New-England also seem likely to affect production considerably.

It is to be wished that some scientific person would collect and analyze the statistics of mortality by the means of unloaded guns and pistols. In the well-known work of M. Quatrefages on the Doctrine of Probabilities, this interesting question appears to have been overlooked. It is the more necessary that it should be examined, because at present it seems to be subject to unknown influences which run counter to the law of chances. For example, it is well known that in battle it takes on an average. is well known that in battle it takes on an average 700 English and 450 German bullets to kill a man, But it is notorious that whoever points an unloaded weapon at another always kills at the first fire. This remarkable difference between the lethal powers of loaded and unloaded weapons merits far more serious attention than it has received. There is ndeed something positively weird about the unerring deadliness of the unloaded weapon, and careful observation might domonstrate that the surest way to exterminate an enemy in war would be to pro-

NOTES ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

IRON PUDDLERS AGAIN THREATENING .- The an anal conference of iron manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Iron Werkers, which was held at Pittsburg on Saturday, disclosed a prospect of another prolonged strike. The manufacturers proposed a general reduction of 10 per cent in wages. The men insisted that \$5.50 per ton should still be paid for puddling, as heretofore, but offered some modifications which, they claim, will reduce wages of certain classes of workmen proposal of the men was reasonable, but the manuafter June 1 is threatened, unless one party or the other changes its views. In the absence of definite knowledge as to the pending propositions, one thing puddlers is altogether out of barmony with the coudition or prospects of the iron trade in this or other countries. They are instating upon the very same wages they asked and obtained when trade was enoving a season of extraordinary prosperity. With British puddlers seeking in vain for full employment at only about one third of the wages demanded in Pittsburg, it is not strange that the manufacture in this country is embarrassed.

COAL PRODUCTION AND WAGES.—The question arises whether the agreement of the coal companies to cut down their output will lead to a strike of miners. The agreement is to stop work nine days in a month-in May, from the 5th to the 10th, inclusive, and the 23d to 25th, inclusive. Out of twenty-seven working days, nine are to be idle and this affects the amount received by the miner for his support as much as a reduction of onethird in his wages. In reality, it affects him more, because when men are idle a whole week they get rid of more money than when they are at work a week. An agreement to continue this partial suspension through the year is worse to the miner than work full time at only 66 cents where -he now gets \$1. More or less suspension. of course, the miners are compelled to anticipate. But the long period of part work last year, and again early this year, was said to be sufficient to put the market in good shape, and to insure steady employment afterward. Disappointment in that ago, and have been as large only four weeks respect, it is now asserted, may lead to a general strike for higher wages. Unhappily, the men must tracting loans sharply when money is offered live and feed their families, whether they are at work or not. If the companies see fit to open or enlong-continued low rate of interest is called by courage so many mines that their total output, working full time, is one-half more than the demand for consumption-and this is the logic of their curtailment of production-then the business must be sufficiently profitable to afford lower prices to consumers or wages to the miners to compensate in part for idle time. These reasonings of the miners centres, no longer for investment in any im- are not unnatural. In one form or another, the cost provement, wise or unwise, but in temporary of getting out coal with the men idle a third of the and a comedian; and his paternal grandmother (Ellzcans on stocks or products held for speculation. | time must be greater than the cost of mining with Unhappily, the proof is not wanting that this the men fully employed. There is simply accumulation of unproductive money, and the no help for it. The new arrangement excessive speculation which it feeds, mutually however, seems to give to two companies the power to regulate suspension as they please. The companies are to vote on the question, it is Reading, with its leaved line, the Jersey Central, moves about half of the whole; hence, with any stoppage of work or prevent one. It seems hardly week for a month had been less than half as likely that such an arrangement can be satisfac-

WHISKEY SPILLED, -- ales of 200 barrels at Cinemnati were reported on Saturday at \$1.05. One year ago, and for a long time before and after, \$1 13 was the "ring" price; the market was controlled of a few hundred barrels of whiskey would presently make them independently rich. It is preto observe however, that it proved easier to buy the Ohio Democratic Convention, and the election, too, than to carry through Congress legislation for report shows a larger acreage of winter wheat ion gallons more held in a somewhat precarious

spring wheat. Future disasters may cause | Wheat Prospects.—The official report for April records an estimated increase of about 5 per cent in the acreage of winter wheat, and the condition is 95, against 80 in April, 1883. This promises, so with grain. The causes controlling that market | far as present indications go, an increase of about one-fifth in yield of winter wheat. Should this rate of increase be realized in spring and winter wheat both, the crop would be the largest ever grown. But as to spring wheat, little can be said as yet. The weather is backward and in some measure dishear; ening, but it has happened more The coal companies have agreed at last upon a than once that the sowing for a large crop has succeeded though the spring was late. And the estimates thus far are that the increase in acreage, a account of emigration to the far Western States and Territories, will probably exceed the decrease in the older States caused, by unsatisfactory results last year. But these are necessarily

PERSONAL.

Verdi is an impressive-looking old man, with snow-white hair and mustache. His spirits and health have been failing ever since the death of Wagner, which affected him deeply.

From Paris comes announcement of the death of Annie Léonie Baronne Daumesnil. She was ninetytwo years old. Her father was Garat, first president of the Bank of France, who was in his cell awaiting death ween the fall of Robespierre saved him. Her husband was that General Daumesnil who defended Vincennes against the albes in 1848, and on being summoned to surrender, only answered: "I will capitulate when you give me back the leg I lost at Lutzen."

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton is recovering the use of his eyes slowly and can with difficulty read large print. His book of Lectures on the Books of the Old Testament-which will appear in about two weeks-has been prepared for publication by his wife, under his direction, during his long illness. Mrs. Newton has also written out his recent sermons for him from dictation. The last time he had trouble with his eyes he was not able to use them much for fifteen months.

When "Pig Iron" Kelley arose to make his recent speech against the Morrison Tariff bill, he waited | the age of twenty-two he came out in Dublin, and during until several chairs had been moved away to give him room. Then, just as he began, a page placed a glass of water on his desk. He glanced at it con-temptuously, picked it up, poured the water into a cuspidor, and sent the glass rolling down the aisle at the page's heels. He apparently wanted the House to understand that his remarks would not be so dry as to need moistening.

GENERAL NOTES.

A grand wedding in India is remarkable for many things but no feature of it is more extraordinary At the wedding of the Eno of Cutch 34,000 people we're fed on the first day, on the second, 37,000 and on the third 36,000. than the universal hospitality by which it is attended.

The second annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association will be held at Trinity College Hartford, Conn., on May 6, for the election of officers and for perfecting arrangements for the annual Brown, tHarvard, Yale, Trinity, Weslevan, Williams, Col-

A Swedish tourist has undertaken to visit within the present year all the cities of Europe which are or ever have been capitals, numbering according to his computation, 10c. In case he succeeds he is to receive \$25,000 and his travelling expenses. His progress was last reported from Warsaw, whence, having finished all the German capitals, twenty-six in number, he was about to start for Moscow. Although he had accomplished only a quarter of his task he complained at Warsaw of extreme fatigue. It is to be feared that he is not endowed with that combination of seconity and determination which enabled Phineas Fogg to make his famous tour of the world in eighty day.

LESTER WALLACK.

HIS ANCESTRY, TRAINING AND CAREER

Mr. Lester Wallack, after an absence of seve eral months from his own stage and from Now-York, and after serious illness, reappears at Walnele's Theatre, on

Among the comedians who graced the British stage in the first years of the present century was John Johnstone, an Irishman, and an excellent and popular actor of Irish characters. This centieman was the son of an officer of the British army, refired from the service and established in the romantic County Wicklow, Ireland. from 5 to 25 per cent. As these are not given in Here "Jack" Johnstone was born, and here in his youth detail, the public cannot judge as yet how far the he was educated to be a soldier. But his tastes and desires took a more pacific turn; he presently discovered facturers peremptorily refused to accept it, and a the possess'en of a fine voice for singing; and, at last, ion of work in all the mills at the West
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stone of work in all the work in gar's Opera," was entirely successful, and so became an

For this avocation be possessed nucosamon advantages is nevertheless clear—that the rate demanded by the His figure was above the middle size; his face was handsome, and it was winningly indicative of buoyant and sparkling busior; and his versatile mimetic talent had that wide range of faculty which enabled him to pre-sent, equally well, the refined Irish gentleman and the unsophisticated but shrewd and roguish Irish peasant. His manners were frank, cordial and agreeable. His steging was delicious. He could impersonate, with adequate skill, such opposite and contrasted characters as sir Lucius O'Trigger and Dennis Benlgrudderry. He was the original representative of Inkle, in Colman's operation comedy of "Inkle and Yarleo." Among his characters in which he was reputed to be above rivalry were Major of Flaherty, Paddy of Rafferty, and Teazle. He sang the melody of "Savourneen Declish" with the awestness of the nightingale. No singing comedian of the time could ompare with him; and it was not until Incledon arosa that his supremacy in t us line was in the least disturbed.

Jack Johnstone had a career in London of forty-one years -a favorite on the stage, and, during the wild days of the Regency, a favorite in the circle of the Prince's companions, His residence was in Covent Garden, over against the Market, and for this place his partiality was great; he was often heard to say that the cabbages gave a sweet and wholesome odor to the morning air in that region. He was a turifty man, and he saved a large sum of money, so that, on his daughter's wedding day, he was able to give to her a dowry of £20,000. That daughter married James William Wallack, in 1817, and of that union John Lester Wallack was the first child. He was born in New-York, on the 1st of January, 1820. His mother died in 1851; his factor in

It is seldom that an actor can look back to such a dramatic lineage as that of Lester Wallack. On the maternal side he would naturally inherit the sensitive, sprightly temperament, the remantic fancy, the tender heart, and the personal elegance and dash that are coaracteristic of the Celtie nature at its best. In the grandson of "Irish Johnstone" these qualities would be expecied; and those who know Lester Wallack are aware that he possesses them. On the paternal side his inheritance was even richer, in all the attributes that constitute a charac er at once sturdy and brilliant, a command ins mind, and a noble person. His father was a great actor, in both tracedy and comedy. His pater all grand-father was distinguished on the stage, both as a singer abeth Field), was so good an actress that she had played leading business with Garrick.

FROM THE DECK TO DRURY LANE.

The career of the elder Wallack is one of the proud memories of the stage, and a part of it gives one of the brightest chapters in the history of the theatre in Amersaid, according to the quantities they deliver. The | lea. James William Wallack was born at dereales Buildmgs, Lambeth, London, on the 24th day of August, 1795. His parents intended him for the Navy, and he obtained a midshipman's berth: but he wished to be an actor, like his father, and in compliance with the boy's wish, he was, at an early age, attached to the " Academic Tacatre," in cester Square, London, which had been established by Queen Charlotte, for performances by English and German children. There he attracted (1807) the attention of Sheridan, who presently produced for aim an engagement at Drury Lane Theatre, where he remained for nearly two rears-till the burning of that famous house. February 24, 1809. After that he lived for a time in Ireland; but, returning to London, he became attached to the New Drury Lane, reopened October 12, 1812, and there, a little later, he acted Lacries to the Hamlet of Robert William Elliston, and ifkewise Iago, Edgar. Richard, Macduff and other seconds to Edmund Kean.

His performances boro the criticism of Hazilit. His

talents and engaging qualities won the friendly notice of Lord Byron-then one of the manazing directory of Drury Lane. With Elliston he became a special favorite. His brilliant faculties for acting were thus educated in a therough school and in storied and in stirring times. To have seen Kemble and Kean, Elliston, Marden and Bannister, Mrs. Jordan and Mrs Siddons, and to have listened to the talk of men who had known Garrick and Macklin was, surely, to have enjoyed a great educational privilege. This was the fortune of Lester Wallack's father. The new books of the day, in his time, moreover, were the novels potent and invigorating, he could not, and he did not, fail to derive a splendid impetus in the art which he had chasen. He remained upon the stage for more than half a century-his final performance (that of B nedick) having been given in New-York at his own theatre, on May 14, 1859—and to the last he maintained the earrly and galliard spirit and manners of the brilliant period in which his youth had been cast

His first visit to America was made in 1818, at which

time he came out (September 7) at the old Park Theatre, New-York, as Macbeth; but it was not till about 1851 home. During the interval he several times crossed the Atlantic, appearing on the stage in both countries, and in America he travelled far and wide. At one periodfrom September 4, 1837, to September 23, 1839managed the "National Theatre," the first "Wallack's," although it did not at the corner of Church and Leonard sts., in New-York; and if this house had not been destroyed by fire, as it was on the date last named, (baries Kean was to have appeared in it that night, as hichard III.), it seems probable that his permanent residence here would have een established much earlier than it was. After the burning of the National Theatre he removed his company to Niblo's Garden, and maintained himself there for a short season. His opportunity of founding a theatre in New-York did not come for many years; but at lengthreared upon the wreck of "Brougham's Lyceum," which had gone to pieces after a brief and unsuccessful career, extending from December 23, 1850, to March 17, 1852— Wallack's Theatre, situated in Broadway, near the south 8, 1852. This theatre, steadily prosperous, and having undergone two removals, has ever since remained one of the favorite institutions of the American capital. CAREER OF THE YOUNGER WALLACK.

where he was carefully educated. The profession chosen for him was the army; but, after fitting himself for mili at his mother's envnest request, to reinquish a military life, and he then resolved to become an actor. Being a member of a theatrical family, reated among theatrical associations and influences, and accustomed to the stage

The early life of Lester Wallack was passed in England.

several successive seasons he acted there, and in Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester and other British towns. Once, while playing in a stock company at Manchester, and attracted the commendation of that great actress At length Mr. Benjamin Webster engaged him for the London Haymarket, and on November 26, 1846, he made his first appearance in the capital. In the following year he recrossed the Atlantic, and began his career in the United States. It was in the old Broadway Theatre, and on the open

night of its first season, that Lester Wallack made his first appearance in America. The Broadway Theatre stood in Broadway on the East Side, between Pearl-st, and Au-thony-st.—the latter being now called Worth-st. The proprietor was Alvah Mann. The acting manager was George H. Barrett. This house was opened on September 27, 1847, with "The School for Scan fal" and " Used Up." In the company were Henry Wallack (Lester's famous uncie, the father of James W. Wallack, jr.,) George Barrett. Rose Telbin, Fanny Wallack, Mrs. Winstanley, Mrs. Watts, Mr. Vache, Mr. Lynne and Mr. Dawson, together with others of excellence and worthy distinction. Blake joined it later, and was the stage manager. It was a remarkable company. Mr. Wallack then, and for a long time afterward, acted under the name of " Mr. Lester. The first character that he represented here was Sir Charles Coldstream in " Used Up." The second was the Viscount de Ligny in " The Captain of the Watch." They never have had a better representative. Mr. Wallack i pre-eminent, beyond rivalry, in precisely the field of polished elegance of manner, cool repose of temperament, a easy and incessant brilliancy of style denoted in these

The career of Leater Wallack on the American stage has thus far extended over a period of thirty-seven years. When he made his first appearance in New-York he was in his twenty-eighth year. Prior to the establishment of "Wallack's Theatre," he acted in the Broadway Theatre